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N. R. P. A. † K. R. P. A.

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Rev. Sheldon Talks.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, visited Denver a few days ago, and was interviewed by the reporters, who regard Mr. Sheldon as a friend. He met with the ministerial alliance, and gave the assembled ministers some excellent advice. Among other things, he said:

"We should not talk to the old so much. It is the young people who need us. It would pay you to say, next Sunday: 'For three months now I am going to preach to the Sunday school and the younger members of the congregation.' We talk, as a rule, to the cream of our congregation and forget that the average man is like a child. Again, we need to preach the truths of applied doctrine. For instance, the doctrine of ownership of property by God. That doctrine has not been preached for the last twenty-five years. The bulk of the business men have not gotten hold of the great truth that the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof. They usually say the earth is the Lord's, except my corner lot, and that is mine. We ought to preach to our people everything of the earth belongs to God. If we take a man in every-day life and teach this doctrine for ten or fifteen years, we will find that we will have an easier time to get money for our charities. Men will regard their wealth as consecrated and themselves as merely stewards.

"We should break down sectarian boundaries. We can assist the great principle of unification. The Congregational and Presbyterian brothers should canvass their parishes together."

In speaking of street meetings, he said:

"If the masses don't come to us, we must go to them. The best thing that can happen to America is that her ministers shall go out on the street, and thus reach those who need help."

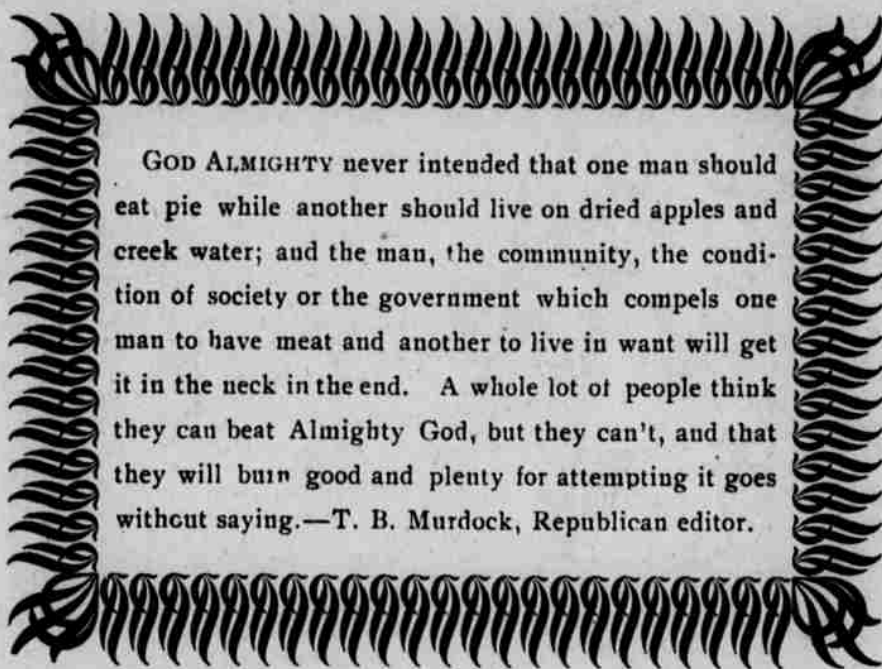
He spoke strongly of the institutional church. "We have got to show the people how to cook their food, how to clean their houses. We must establish kindergartens. We ought, also, to have something systematic in the line of insurance. Where the institutional church has failed heretofore is that we've stopped short with the physical and failed to put the spiritual in. We need the physical, of course.

"That is the way I teach my darkies in 'Tennessee' town. I teach them how to live. I believe there never was a time when the American people were more religious."

Mr. Sheldon does not have much faith in the man who knocks at his door and begs for food. "One-half of them are sham and the others make-believe," he said. "However, when a man comes to me and wants work, I will go with him and stay by him a week if necessary, and it is worth more to me than a week in my study if I can get it for him. Yet, the hardest thing I have to do, personally, is to get a job for a man out of work. The county or state ought to supply work. We ought to make roads for them to work on; but are not sensible enough yet."

THE importing price of coffee in New York is from five to six cents a pound. Compare that with what you pay, and you can see how much you have to pay for the use of capital. If the government (public) imported the coffee and transported over its own railways, it would not cost you over seven cents a pound at most. Which would you prefer? Which system do you vote for?—Appeal to Reason.

Eat at the Red Light—south side.



GOD ALMIGHTY never intended that one man should eat pie while another should live on dried apples and creek water; and the man, the community, the condition of society or the government which compels one man to have meat and another to live in want will get it in the neck in the end. A whole lot of people think they can beat Almighty God, but they can't, and that they will burn good and plenty for attempting it goes without saying.—T. B. Murdock, Republican editor.

YOUNG'S PHILOSOPHY.

H. W. Young in Kansas Populist.

Everybody ought to go to the polls and vote in Kansas this fall—no matter how slight the interest he feels in the election—in order to get onto the curves of the new ballot law.

The circle at the head of the ticket is a Republican device, intended to kill the votes of Democrats and Populists. Leave it alone and vote by marking in the square, after each name, as you always have done.

Honest Injun, now, do you think the Republican editor who rejoiced when Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, was killed was any less of an anarchist than Herr Most and Emma Goldman and the rest of the cranks who were glad McKinley was shot?

Even so rank a Republican as State Printer W. Y. Morgan is making a hot fight at his home in the city of Hutchinson in favor of city ownership of water-works. It won't be many years before every Republican will be insisting that the Republican party was "always in favor" of public ownership.

You will find little comment on the fact that the great state of Kansas is now standing off her creditors and telling them to "come again some other day," no matter how closely you scan the files of the Republican newspapers. When the Populists were in the saddle at Topeka, such an event was thought worthy of extended and continuous mention in these organs of the party which it was promised should give us a "business administration" of the state's affairs.

NEW misfortunes are coming to the white metal. Gold mines have been discovered in the Philippines, and explorers are on the trail of Pharaoh's mines in Egypt.—Grand Rapids Herald.

If the Herald man had thought twice about it, perhaps he would not have written the above. If anything could possibly restore silver to its former estate, it would be the discovery of a lot of new gold fields where mining could be done cheaply. If Kansas shale proves half as prolific of the yellow metal as its adherents claim, silver will not long remain at its present reduced valuation.—Topeka State Journal (Rep.)

Get a big dinner for 20 cents at the Red Light. Everything first-class.

Another Move Toward Socialism.

Farmers' Advocate, Topeka.

Mr. Frank Nelson, state superintendent of schools, is advocating a plan for the consolidation of country schools. Mr. Nelson says, under the present system, it is necessary for the farmer to leave the farm and move into the city to secure the advantages of graded schools and instruction in the higher branches. This necessarily limits the larger educational privileges to a very few of the boys and girls of the farm. The problem for these rural communities is how to best secure the benefits of a graded school system.

The plan of consolidating rural schools will solve this problem. Consolidation can, in some instances, be made with adjoining rural schools, and in others, with the schools of a village, where, in many cases, the nucleus of a graded school already exists.

In regard to the transportation of children to school, he says:

"The transportation of pupils in consolidated districts may be accomplished in any one of several ways. The most satisfactory way is for the school board to employ persons with wagons for this purpose. The wagons are to go over a specified route and convey them to school, arriving ten minutes before the hour for school to begin. At the hour for the dismissal of school, the wagons are to be ready to take the children to their homes.

"The contract for each route may be let to the lowest responsible bidder, who is under bond to fulfill his obligations. The driver should be required to meet the approval of the school board in regard to the kind and condition of the wagon. The board should exercise as great care in the selection of drivers for the various routes as it does in the selection of teachers. The wagons may be required to be provided with curtains and lap-ropes, and soap-stones or other means of heating for severe weather.

"Objection is sometimes made that the teams will not be able to make these trips in bad weather. At times, there is apt to come a storm of snow and rain which would make the roads impassable. This objection is not valid. On just such days, under the present system, in most country schools, there are only a few pupils present, and those only the ones who live very near the school house. Those who have far to walk in such weather cannot attend,

and, practically, the time of the school and of the teacher is lost, as it is necessary, on account of the absent pupils, to go over again the work assigned for these days."

Light Wanted From Secretary Root.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is to be hoped that the forthcoming report of the secretary of war will be perfectly explicit on the condition of affairs in the Philippines. The people are entitled to know the facts, and now, when Admiral Rodgers cables that there is an "active insurrection in Samar," they may be excused for suspecting that both the military and civil authorities at Manila have mounted too high on the wings of optimism.

Certainly, the tenor of all the official advices from the islands has been most encouraging. The Taft commission, in particular, has been very hopeful, and it sent a jubilant report to Secretary Root at the beginning of this year. In this report, it said: "From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States." The commissioners thought that the American elections of November had brought about a great decrease of insurgent activity, and that the change of sentiment which the result of the election had produced in the islands would "certainly effect the collapse of the insurrection in the near future."

Referring to the very district in which trouble is now brewing, Judge Taft wrote under date of Jan. 9th: "Campaign in Samar has driven bands into Leyte, producing disturbances, but information is that conditions there are favorable." Have the bands gone back to Samar, or have the people who remained on the island started a new uprising without them? Can it be said that the movement is a popular one; that a majority which desired peace has suddenly become warlike?

General MacArthur, who wrote at an earlier date, did declare frankly that the insurrection had a popular following. He said that the Filipinos were influenced by the bond of race to such an extent that the very presidents and town officials who acted openly in behalf of the Americans acted secretly in behalf of the insurgents; that the guerillas were supported not because of the terror they inspired, but because of the sympathy that was felt for them. He said, also, however, that the Filipinos were not a warlike people; that they were flexible, and would probably yield quickly and with absolute confidence to tuition and advice, and that, "left to themselves, a large number (perhaps a considerable majority) would gladly accept American supremacy."

It would appear, nevertheless, that these flexible creatures have an unexpected streak of stubbornness, and that the sketch is incomplete. Will the war department throw all the light it can upon the native character and aspirations, and upon the events of the last year?

A Maine Man Wrote the Anti-Fusion Law.

A dispatch from Topeka to the Kansas City Star says:

"Many politicians are claiming the credit of the anti-fusion law of Kansas. The bill was written by Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, at the request of the national Republican committee. Congressman Long, of Kansas, gave his advice in the preparation of the bill, and after it had been revised and rounded out, it was typewritten by A. A. Richards, of Wellington, who is on the house pay-roll, and spends his winters in Washington."

THE navy department has made an estimate that it will need \$98,910,984 next year. This is an increase of almost \$22,000,000 over the expenditures of last year. When the rest of the departments get in their work, the question as to what to do with the surplus will have been eliminated.—Kansas Democrat.

R. L. ADAMS.

UNDERTAKING

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A SERMON.

"Suppose we make a compact together to-day, and seal it with a royal seal, that we will listen to no word about another that is not kind. Let us shun other people's faults—they are plague-spots, the handling of which will poison our own fingers. If one seeks through a half-acre lot for weeds, be sure he will find them; and if he looks for flowers, he will find them, too. What we go out to gather, that shall we carry home."—Selected.